



USAID
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LIBERIA

Performance Management Plan

April 2015

**Food and Enterprise Development Program for Liberia
(FED)**

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DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organization
COP	Chief of Party
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FAF	Foreign Assistance Framework
FBO	Farm Based Organization
FED	Food and Enterprise Development
FtF	Feed the Future
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
HO	Home Office
IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Intermediate Result
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
LMEP	Liberia Monitoring and Evaluation Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PHH	Post-Harvest Handling
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPR	Program Performance Review
SME	Small to Medium Enterprises
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
UDP	Urea Deep Placement
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WQAP	Water Quality Assurance Plan

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Introduction

The Feed the Future (FtF) initiative, launched in 2009 by the Obama Administration, was created to address global hunger and food security challenges around the world. By supporting country-driven approaches, the Presidential Initiative seeks to address the root causes of hunger and poverty and find long-term solutions to under-nutrition and chronic food shortages by helping countries transform their own agricultural sectors to grow enough food sustainably to feed their people.

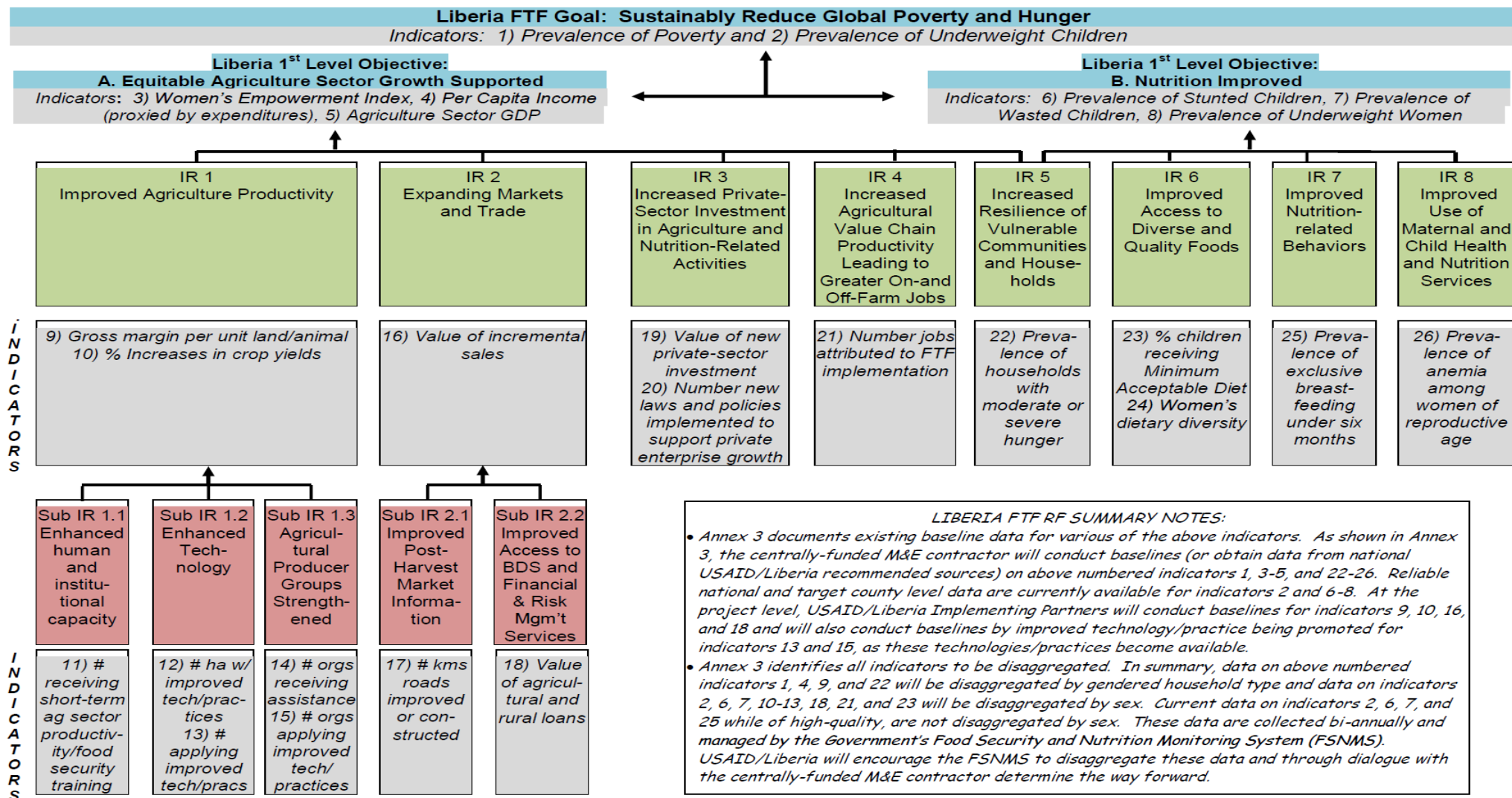
The Food and Enterprise Development (FED) Program for Liberia is a five year initiative and USAID's primary mission-funded FtF program in Liberia. FED, in partnership with farmers, agribusinesses, FBOs, NGOs and government departments, will directly benefit more than 145,640 rural households. Through an innovative approach involving private sector engagement, food utilization promotion, and human and organizational capacity building, FED will increase agricultural productivity and profitability within four target value chains across six counties. This will result in sustainable increases in income and improvements in food access and utilization, with a primary focus on Liberian women and youth.

Tentatively, FED plans to cover 23 districts in the six counties of Lofa, Nimba, Bong, Grand Bassa, Margibi and Montserrado. Over the life of the project, on average, FED plans to assist fifty percent of the households in these districts. In total, the project will reach out to at least 145,640 households.

Results Framework – Feed the Future Initiative Liberia

The Feed the Future Results Framework for Liberia (figure 1) outlines the Mission's approach to FtF work in Liberia, with the goal of sustainably reducing global poverty and hunger in the country. It is the framework into which FED's activities contribute. Numerous projects are being supported in country by the USG to reach this goal as outlined in the Liberia FY 2011 – 2015 Multi-Year Strategy. Although FED is an important piece of the FtF puzzle in Liberia, it is not the only project contributing to the initiatives goals and objectives.

Figure 1: Results Framework - Feed the Future (FtF) Initiative Liberia



Development Hypothesis

The FED development hypothesis states that if effectively focused and coordinated agricultural businesses, educational practices and technologies can successfully increase production, incomes, and technical capacity among project stakeholders, then these same stakeholders (and possibly their neighbors) will build on these successes going forward using their own acquired resources. This will result in improved household and business enterprises with concurrent improved food security and nutrition.

Project stakeholders include farm and community households, agribusiness enterprises, and students in technical and agricultural colleges.

As a result of FED project interventions, should this hypothesis be proven correct, then the outcome of this program will have broad, deep, and sustainable economic and nutritional impacts within the FED Feed the Future geographic zones. Should a number of assumptions that have been posited by FED, and are listed below, become impediments to progress, the hypothesis predicting success might then prove false.

Some of the assumptions are being addressed by FED through careful staff recruiting, placing emphasis on training and human resource development, involving women and the farm household as integral parts of the farming and agribusiness systems in communities, and reaching out to government and local based organizations to collaborate in facilitating the implementation of activities.

Results Framework – Food Enterprise Development (FED) Program

The FED Results Framework (figure 2) is the corner stone of FED’s approach to Monitoring and Evaluation. The various tiers of the results framework, from top to bottom, represent USAID/Liberia’s Feed the Future goal, the overall project objective, three intermediate results, and seven sub-intermediate results. These tiers are arranged to demonstrate the casual relationship between FED resources and impact.

USAID/Liberia Feed the Future Goal

The ultimate goal of the USAID/Liberia Feed the Future program, appearing at the top of the FED results framework, is to sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger in Liberia. As mentioned earlier, FED is the main Mission-funded mechanism to achieve this goal, although a number of other USAID projects, in various sectors, contribute to individual components.

Life of Project Objective

The key objective of the FED project, appearing on the second tier of the results framework, is that equitable agriculture sector growth is supported and food utilization improved in the target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado. Outlined below these objectives are key FtF impacts that will help to determine FED’s success at the close of the project in 2016. All indicators tagged with a star on the results framework are mandatory FtF indicators that will be reported into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS).

In FY 15 and FY 16, USAID FED Program for Liberia will focus on expanding production in the lowlands, while continuing to support improvement of productivity in the upland. USAID FED plans to support 15,350 new lowland rice farmers to farm 4,028 hectares and 23,510 new upland rice farmers to farm on 6,083 hectares during the remaining period of project implementation in Bong,

Nimba, Lofa and Grand Bassa. In total, the USAID FED program plans to assist 60,000 rice farmers to produce commercial paddy rice on approximately 15,000 hectares during the life of project. However, with the Ebola outbreak, programming has scaled down in the last two months of FY14 and will continue to scale down in the first four to five months of FY15. It is likely that the FED Program will achieve only 2/3 of these targets by end of September 2016.

Critical Assumptions

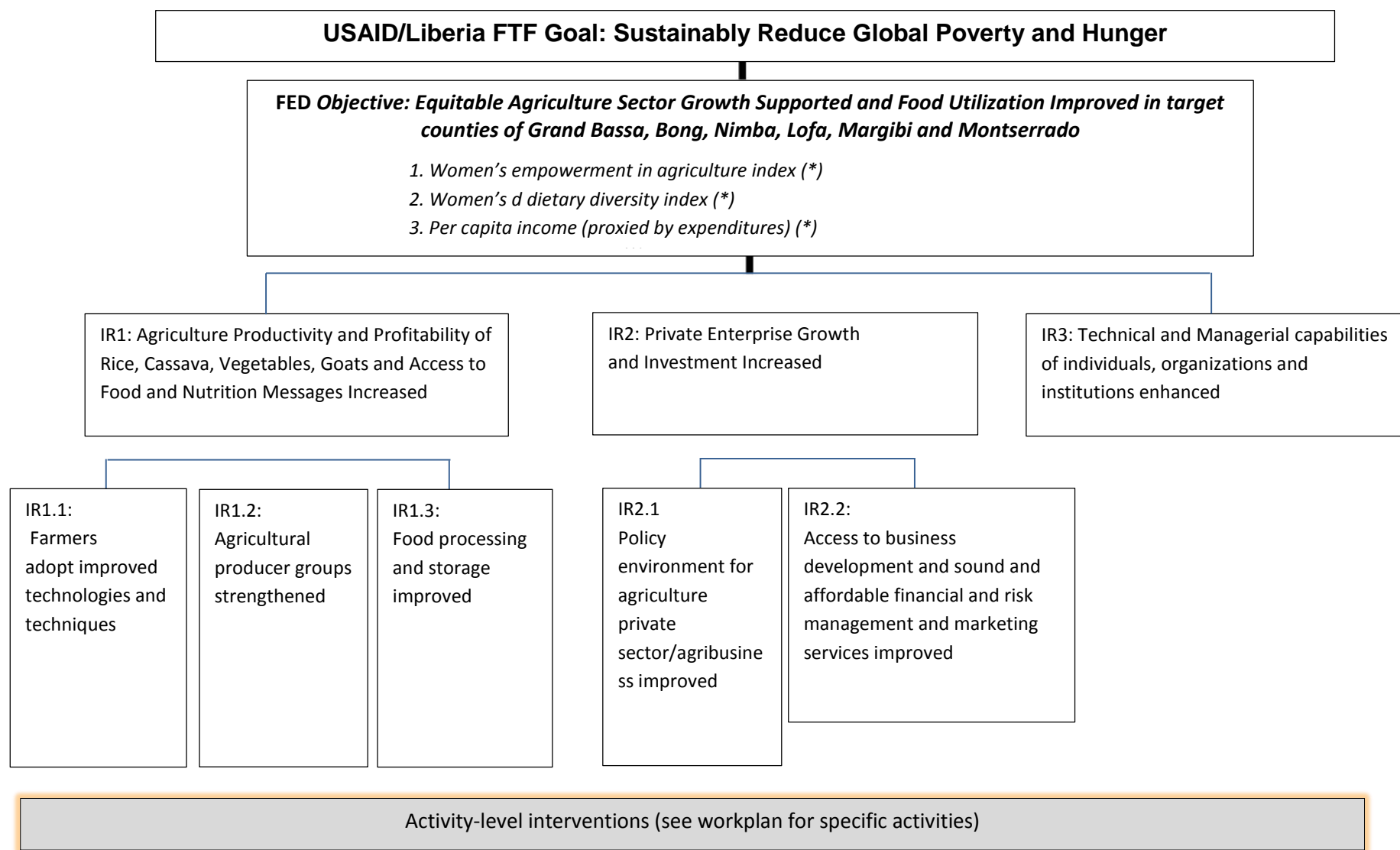
These expected results are based upon four critical assumptions. First, the Ministry of Agriculture in Liberia and USAID will remain committed to FED project goals and initiatives, and will be an active partner in furthering these goals during the life of the project. Second, the political situation in Liberia will remain stable, and security in Liberia will be maintained. Third, there are no significant weather phenomena that would severely affect agricultural production in Liberia. Fourth, there is sufficient local capacity to meet the project objectives, and the FED project is able attract a high level cadre of international staff, consultants and partners to successfully undertake project initiatives.

Intermediate Results

Successful attainment of the project objective will be determined through the achievement of three intermediate results. These are:

1. Agriculture productivity and profitability of rice, cassava, vegetables and goats and access to food and nutrition messages increased
2. Private enterprise growth and investment increased
3. Local technical and managerial human resources increased

Figure 2: Results Framework - Food and Enterprise Development (FED) Program for Liberia



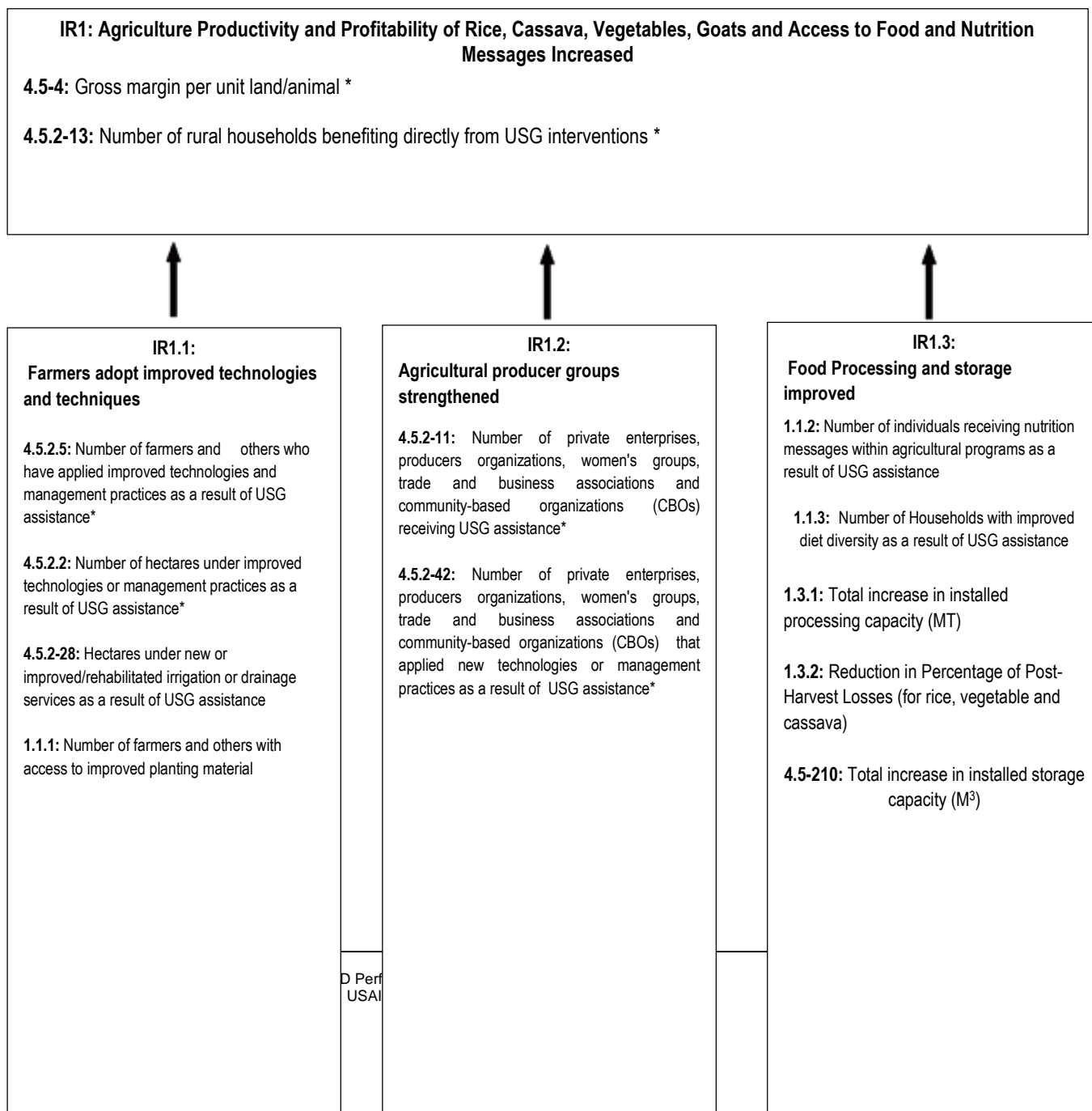
Performance Indicators

The FED performance indicators are derived from several sources. First and foremost, the Feed the Future Framework, specifically the Feed the Future Multi-Year Strategy for Liberia, has guided the indicator selection process. Indicators have also been selected to align with FTMS reporting requirements. In addition, several 2011 Foreign Assistance Framework (FAF) indicators have been included for Mission PPR reporting. Disaggregation of indicators, where appropriate, by sex and size of organization, will enable reporting for both Mission gender reporting and for micro-enterprise reporting.

The final selection of performance indicators has undergone a rigorous review. There is often a tendency to include too many indicators on a project, in an effort to be able to measure every aspect of the project's performance. In FED's case we have erred on the side of fewer, more focused indicators, rather than a long list, as there is always a cost and data-quality trade-off to such decisions. In some cases indicators were removed from the final list but have been added to the list of Special Studies (see below) that will capture additional performance data for the project.

The project indicators presented in this PMP may change during the life of the project. The number may increase or decrease as necessary to most effectively capture FED outcomes.

Figure 3: FED Indicators at a Glance by Intermediate Result



IR2: Private Enterprise Growth and Investment Increased

4-5.2: Number of jobs attributed to FtF implementation *

4-5.2-12: Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FtF assistance *

4-5.2-23: Value of incremental sales (collected at the farm level) attributed to FtF *

4-5.2-38: Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leverage by FtF implementation *

IR2.1:

Policy environment for agriculture private sector/agribusiness improved

4.5.1-24: Number of Policies/Regulations/Administrative Procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance in each case:

Stage 1: Analyzed;

Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation;

Stage 3: Presented for legislation/debate;

Stage 4: Passed/approved;

Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun

IR2.2:

Access to business development and sound and affordable financial and risk management marketing services improved

4.5-2-30: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans

4.5.2-37: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG-assisted sources

1.1.4: Total amount of financing (cash and in-kind) accessed by farmers and agribusinesses through formal, informal, and embedded services.

4.5.2-43: Number of firms (excluding farms) or Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (at or above cost) because of USG assistance

IR3: Local Technical and Managerial Human Resources Increased

3B: Number of students and faculty/administration benefitting from improved academic facilities and programs



IR3.1:

Technical capabilities of individuals, organizations and institutions enhanced

4.5.2-6: Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

4.5.2-7: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training



IR3.2:

Managerial capabilities of individuals, organizations and institutions enhanced

3.2.1 Number of individuals that have received training on management or leadership.

Special Studies

Periodically, throughout the life of the project, special studies will be undertaken to determine the impact of various activities within the project or to provide additional information for planning purposes. These studies will employ various qualitative and quantitative methods in order to illustrate the change that is occurring as a result of FED's work. These studies will allow management to make better informed decisions about future activities. These studies could include:

- Yield Crop survey 2015 (Cassava and Rice)
- Agricultural Costs Baseline Survey 2015
- Vegetable Yields and Sales Analyses
- Sales Values and Volumes Survey (rice and cassava) 2015
- Harvesting and Post-Harvest Losses in Rice, Vegetables and Cassava
- Goat Production and Losses using Shelters
- Optimal Goat Shelter Size and Materials
- Household Baseline Study: Dietary Diversity Index (DDI) 2015 (with special focus on women's diet)
- Assessment of the Voucher Program 2014 (Completion in 2015)
- State of Women's Agriculture Empowerment Index among FED's beneficiaries
- Study on effectiveness of FED's training and extension support
- Financing needs of FED beneficiaries
- Rapid Rural Appraisal

Overview of Monitoring and Evaluation Approach

The FED M&E system will provide timely, high-quality data and analysis on progress towards achieving results so that project management, implementing partners, and other stakeholders can continuously improve project implementation and achieve expected results. The project's monitoring system will supply continuous and systematic flow of data on specific indicators related to project implementation, and will serve to provide management and key stakeholders with up-to-date information about the progress of project activities.

For the purpose of performance evaluation, the project's M&E system will focus on tracking outcomes of project activities as well as indicators pertaining to the quality of the project implementation. In conjunction with the monitoring data, performance evaluation data will be used by project management and implementing partners to adjust and improve project delivery.

The monitoring and evaluation system will be geared toward engaging project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries in order to maximize the collection of data and information to highlight their successes. Even burdensome data collection activities are successful if participants understand their value and see themselves benefiting from these activities. Recognizing that development activities are likely to affect men and women differently, and with an emphasis on providing effective programming to both sexes, wherever possible data will be disaggregated by sex.

Staffing

FED's M&E Office will be responsible for the central collection and reporting of data on the progress and performance of project activities. The Monrovia office is supported by the M&E Specialist, two M&E Officers, a Senior Database Officer, and an M&E/ GIS Assistant. M&E County Coordinators, one based in each of the four county offices, are responsible for data quality assurance (DQA), verification and consolidation within each county.

At the end of FY13, it was realized that due to the breath of FED's outreach it was extremely challenging to rely data collection on the M&E staff solely. In FY14, FED mainstreamed monitoring and first level reporting in the scope of work of the Extension Officers and the Local NGOs that are sub-contracted to provide extension support to FED beneficiaries. This approach enables the project to not only collect data from a broad span of area and beneficiary outreach, but also ensures the Extension Officers and County Offices to have first-hand information on where they are in terms of their specific targets. This allows the M&E staff in-county to focus on DQA, data verification and processing. The M&E staff in Monrovia and County offices work closely with FED County Managers, Component Leaders and their respective County program staff to ensure that collection and processing of project data is in accordance with the data collection schedule and documented data collection policies and procedures.

Given the very broad and deep M&E requirement for FED to operate within the Feed the Future Framework, additional local and international short-term technical assistance will be contracted periodically to assist with specific survey work, data collection, and data analysis.

Data systems

FED's data collection, storage and reporting processes will be consolidated through the program's Technical and Administrative Management Information System (TAMIS), with hard copies filed in the County and Monrovia offices for audit purposes. Data collection forms, developed to capture key data, will be used by both program and M&E staff for data collection activities. Data will be collected, using digital data collection devices in the field, thus ensuring more timely and accurate collection and transmittal of data. Android HTC phones, loaded with customized FED monitoring forms are being deployed in the field.

Data collection will be primarily completed and verified at the county level and analyzed for reporting at the M&E Monrovia office. Spot checks will occur at all levels of the data collection process, by both M&E staff and Management.

The M&E system is designed so that the monitoring and Indicator reporting forms feed into the quarterly Indicator Progress Report as part of the FED quarterly report to USAID. This Indicator Progress Report provides the data required for the annual PMP submission and supports the preparation of the annual project Work Plan.

The M&E system for data collection and reporting is designed to enable FED to support the data and information requirements of USAID for their reporting, program management, and other programmatic information needs. These include FTMS (including FTMS Indicator disaggregation), PPR, LMEP and others.

Training

All FED staff will be trained in M&E basics and data quality standards, as well as the project's results framework and the indicators that relate to their work. Staff will be given appropriate forms to use for data collection and will be mentored on an ongoing basis to ensure understanding and correct usage. Mentoring and specific data quality training help staff to avoid common data quality pitfalls by

focusing on key questions, such as whether there is a direct relationship between the activity and what is being measured.

Data Quality

Data quality is the keystone to an effective M&E system. It refers to the extent to which data adhere to the six dimensions of quality, which include accuracy, reliability, completeness, precision, timeliness and integrity, as outlined in Data Quality Assurance Tool for Program-Level Indicators, USAID, 2007 (Figure 4 below).

Reporting

The M&E system responds to the FED reporting schedule with inputs for the periodic reports due on a biweekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis. In addition, M&E responds to the PIDS reporting requirements of the LMEP program. For the quarterly report to USAID, the M&E system provides an Indicator Progress Report that includes data on each FtF Indicator, with disaggregation by County and within each County by Value Chain and Component. These data are aligned to feed information to the FTFMS monitoring system.

Figure 4: USAID Definitions of Data Quality and FED Data System considerations

Dimension of data quality	Operational definition	FED Data System
Accuracy (Validity)	Accurate data are considered correct: the data measure what they are intended to measure. Accurate data minimize error (e.g., recording or interviewer bias, transcription error, sampling error) to a point of being negligible.	To assure data accuracy, the indicators will be reviewed regularly and the FED M&E system will be assessed by the Liberia Monitoring and Evaluation Project (LMEP), an external M&E contractor, who will conduct Data Quality Assessments (DQA) tests on each key reported FtF indicator.
Reliability	The data generated by a program's information system are based on protocols and procedures that do not change according to who is using them and when or how often they are used. The data are reliable because they are measured and collected consistently.	Forms and protocols for data collection will be developed early in the project to assure data consistency. Senior M&E staff will develop data collection procedures and train staff and partners. Throughout the lifetime of the project, periodic refresher sessions on data collection procedures and ongoing mentoring with data collection will be provided.
Completeness	Completeness means that an information system from which the results are derived is appropriately inclusive: it represents the complete list of eligible persons or units and not a fraction of the list.	Procedures to ensure completeness of the data will be included in the data collection procedures developed for each data collection activity.
Precision	Precision means that the data have sufficient detail. An information system lacks precision if it is not designed to record variables that may be required later for disaggregation.	Disaggregation categories for each indicator have been established during the preparation of this Performance Management Plan and reflect project's goals and objectives.
Timeliness	Data are timely when they are up-to-date (current) and when the information is available on time. Timeliness is affected by 1) the rate at which the program's information system is updated 2) the rate of change of actual program activities and 3) when the information is actually used or required.	Routine program monitoring data will be collected as the project activities occur and according to the schedule. Specific procedures for timely data collection will be developed. The M&E team will coordinate data collection, data entry into TAMIS, and data verification.
Integrity	Integrity is when data are generated by a program's information system are protected from deliberate bias or manipulation for political or personal reasons.	Data integrity will be assured through spot checks of data and manual verification of entered data by staff other than data entry personnel, with the M&E Specialist's oversight as well as secure storage of project data.

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

FED has developed and implemented a comprehensive environmental compliance framework that conforms to Liberian and U.S. government requirements for environmental management of project activities. This includes preparation of the USAID-approved project Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), which is reviewed on a regular basis—and amended as needed—to ensure consistency with FED work plans and field-level interventions. FED has also developed and is following an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) that limits the potential adverse impacts of project activities as discussed and assessed in the IEE. As part of EMMP implementation, FED regularly prepares and reviews multiple environmental compliance controls and safeguards, including a Water Quality Assurance Plan (WQAP), and stand-alone technical analyses of rice value chain activities and the introduction of Modern Transitional Technologies. FED will continue implementing the EMMP and will ensure its consistency with the project IEE and all environmental compliance requirements.

In addition to preparing documentation in accordance with USAID Environmental Procedures, FED has made significant investment in operationalizing the environmental compliance requirements enumerated in the project IEE and EMMP. Given the range of activity types and the project's geographic scope, a full-time Monrovia-based Environmental Officer position was created to oversee implementation of the EMMP and to ensure continued alignment of on-the-ground efforts with the governing IEE. The Environmental Officer, Ansu Bility, works closely with FED County Managers to clarify environmental compliance requirements and makes regularly scheduled field visits to monitor implementation of the EMMP. This field monitoring allows FED to adapt or revise the EMMP to best suit project realities, and to address any gaps in effective mitigation of environmental impacts. Through this position FED is able to ensure that management level decisions and field implementation conform to FED internal and USAID processes. The Environmental Officer integrates environmental monitoring within the project M&E function. The FED Environmental Officer is responsible for overseeing the project EMMP and for facilitating environmental monitoring and reporting.

Baseline data collection

A baseline survey illustrating demographic conditions prior to implementation was completed in April 2012. Baseline data for several key Indicators were developed in FY 2013 including: gross margin per unit of land or animal of selected product and value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to FtF. As these data depend on the completion of the first harvest within the projects Work Plan schedule, they were not available during the initial baseline survey period when the project started.

In 2012, the Feed the Future (FtF) baseline data collection, overseen by the USAID Mission, but implemented by a local partner, laid the ground work for the FtF final impact study, into which FED's work contributes.

Capacity Building

After series of assessments with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) M&E system, including county offices during the last three (3) years, a detailed plan is finalized that has initiated a pilot support program to MoA in Bong County and to begin broader capacity building efforts in conjunction with MoA staff in May 2015. These efforts are targeted to ensure that effective MoA M&E systems are strengthened by providing equipment and technical support. A series of meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture in capacity development of its Extension Officers were held. It was agreed that training on data collection and reporting system will be carried out once USAID FED delivers to the MoA County offices the equipment for data collection, processing, storage and transmittal to MoA in Monrovia.

Continuing capacity building is also carried out within FED. In the last three years, FED has engaged LMEP twice in providing M&E related training to its M&E and technical staff. Additionally, the FED M&E Team also carried out a training workshop with Technical Leads, M&E staff (including those from the County Offices) and the County Managers on Results Based Management, Problem analysis and solution strategies through construction of problem and solution trees.

Performance Evaluation

In addition to the routine monitoring of project activities, and overseeing special studies, the FED M&E team will conduct a series of process evaluation activities designed to assess the quality of project implementation. The quality of the program delivery is assessed through an annual review process that collects data from various sources, including implementing partners and organizational beneficiaries.

An annual process assessment of project activities includes a review of accomplishments during the year that considers challenges and solutions as documented by the project managers and implementing partners, lessons learned and a review of any needed modifications to project activities. In FY15, FED will include interviews with implementing partners and representatives of organizational and institutional beneficiaries. Participants' opinions will be shared with component managers in aggregated form, to protect their confidentiality. Findings from the annual process assessments are discussed with FED management and incorporated to improve program quality and effectiveness. Findings will also be included in the annual report to USAID.

Impact Evaluation

According to USAID Evaluation Policy (January 2011), implementing partners do not have to conduct impact evaluations of their own project. Impact evaluations are defined as those involving experimental or quasi-experimental designs with a counterfactual. USAID's operating units are to contract with third-party evaluators to conduct impact evaluations of their medium-sized and larger projects, as well as innovative projects. These evaluations are not funded from project resources. Implementing partners may elect to conduct their own impact evaluations for their own learning, but it is not required.

In this regard, FED has been asked by USAID to look at the potential for incorporating Urea Deep Placement (UDP) techniques in our demonstration activities. FED has carried out UDP pilot trials on 20 sites in FY 13. These research trials have been scaled up in FY14 to 139 sites. The program has had several meetings with the Bureau of Food Security staff and consultants from the World Bank in an attempt to come up with an impact evaluation study featuring UDP. The impact evaluation, however, was deferred to FY15 due to the challenges posed by the Ebola crisis on data collection in the field.

Performance Management Plan Updates

A Performance Management Plan (PMP) is a living document that is updated annually. Given this basis, the PMP consist is eighteen (18) Feed the Future (FtF) indicators a total of six (6) custom indicators to measure progress on the implementation of FED activities.

FED proposes to drop FTFMS indicator 4.5.2(29): Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans. This indicator strictly counted only formal financing. Based on FED's and IBEX's assessment, MSMEs in agriculture in Liberia are generally not ready for formal financing. FED's focus is to provide access to financing for FED beneficiaries in ways beyond formal financing in order to effectively help them grow their businesses. In this light, to capture this effort, FED proposes to add FTFMS indicator 4.5.2 (30) Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving assistance to access loans. So, FED shifted from the value of agricultural and rural loans FTF indicator number 4.5.2-29 to track the total amount of financing (cash and in-kind) accessed by farmers and agribusinesses through formal, informal, and embedded services as a result of USG assistance costumed indicator number 1.14.

FED pursues activities in several fronts. The outcomes of some of these activities are not captured in the present set of indicators, but are important indicators of the success of FED's interventions. FED would like to, therefore, propose the addition of the following indicators:

- Percentage reduction in Post-Harvest Losses (for rice, cassava and vegetables)
- Number of HHs with improved diet diversity as a result of USG assistance
- Number of farmers and others with access to improved planting material

FED PMP Performance Indicator Reporting Sheets (PIRS) are included in the tables below. The targets in the PIRS all refer to new beneficiaries, unless otherwise noted. LOP targets have been updated to include the actuals for FY12, FY13 and FY14 and updated target for FY15 and FY16.

FED Indicator (4.5-4): Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram or animal of selected product

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result: 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 1 A: Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram or animal of selected product

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The gross margin is the difference between the total value of small-holder production of the agricultural product (crop, milk, eggs, meat, live animals, fish) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops, number of animals for milk, eggs; pond area in hectares for pond aquaculture or cage count for open water aquaculture). Gross margin per hectare, per animal, or per cage, is a measure of net income for that farm/livestock/fisheries-use activity. Input costs included should be those significant input costs that can be easily ascertained. Attention should be focused on accounting for cash costs that represent at least 5% of total cash costs. Most likely items are: purchased water, fuel, electricity, seed, feed or fish meal, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, and hired machine/veterinary services. Capital investments and depreciation do not need to be included in cash costs. Unpaid, family labor does not have to be valued and included in costs.

Gross margin is calculated from five data points, reported as totals across all IM direct beneficiaries:

1. Total Production by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (TP)
2. Total Value of Sales (USD) by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (VS)
3. Total Quantity (volume) of Sales by direct beneficiaries during reporting period (QS)
4. Total Recurrent Cash Input Costs (USD) of direct beneficiaries during reporting period (IC)
5. Total Units of Production: Hectares planted (for crops); Number of Animals in herd/flock/etc. (for milk, eggs, meat, live animals); Area in ha (for aquaculture ponds) or Number of Cages (for open water aquaculture) for direct beneficiaries during the production period (UP)

Average price = value of sales divided by quantity of sales

Gross revenue = average price x total production

Net revenue = gross revenue - purchased input cost

Gross margin per ha, per animal, per cage = $[(TP \times VS/QS) - IC] / UP$

If a direct beneficiary sample survey is used to collect gross margin data points, the sample survey estimates must be extrapolated to total beneficiary estimated values before entry into FTFMS to ensure accurate calculation of weighted average gross margin per commodity across implementing mechanisms at the Operating Unit level and across countries for Feed the Future overall reporting.

Note: Gross margin targets should be entered at the commodity level. Targets do not need to be set for each of the five data points.

Reporting includes current-year results for 1) new beneficiaries and 2) beneficiaries who have benefited in previous years from this same USG assistance and continued to benefit during the reporting year (continuing). Reporting all data points (Area/Animal/Crate, Production, Quantity of Sales, Value of Sales, and Purchased Input Cost) is critical to the ability to aggregate results across missions.

Unit of Measure: dollars/hectare (crops, aquaculture in ponds); dollars/animal (milk, eggs); or dollars/crate (aquaculture in crates)

Note: convert local currency to USD by using an average of the market foreign exchange rate for the reporting period

The unit of measure for Total Production (e.g. kg, MT, liter) must be the same as the unit of measure for Total Quantity of Sales, so that the average unit value calculated by dividing sales value by sales quantity can be used to value total production ($TP \times VS/QS$). If sales quantity was recorded in a different unit of measure than the unit used for total production, sales quantity must be converted to the equivalent quantity in production units prior to entry in FTFMS. For example, if Total Production was measured in metric tons, and Total Quantity of Sales was measured in kg, Total Quantity of Sales should be divided by 1,000 before entering in FTFMS

Calculation: Gross margin is calculated from 5 data points: 1) Hectares planted (for crops); Number of animals (for milk, eggs); or Area (ha) of ponds or Number of crates (for fish), 2) Total Production during reporting period, 3) Value of Sales (USD) during reporting period, 4) Quantity of Sales during reporting period, and 5) Purchased input costs during reporting period (report only those costs that are at least 5% of total cost).

Average price = value of sales divided by quantity of sales

Gross revenue = average price x total production

Net revenue = gross revenue - purchased input cost

Gross margin (per ha, per animal, per pond area, per crate) = net revenue divided by area planted/in production (for crops, ponds), by animals (for milk, eggs); by crates (marine aquaculture)

Reporting includes current-year results for 1) new beneficiaries and 2) beneficiaries who have benefited in previous years from this same USG assistance and continued to benefit during the reporting year (continuing). Reporting all data points (Area/Animal/Crate, Production, Quantity of Sales, Value of Sales, and Purchased Input Cost) is critical to the ability to aggregate results across missions.

Disaggregated by:

1. **Targeted Commodity** (type of crop, type of animal or animal product, or type of fish –freshwater or marine). *Gross margin should be reported separately for horticultural products; the general "Horticulture" category should not be used. If a large number of horticultural crops are being produced and tracking gross margin for each is too difficult, gross margins may be reported for the five (5) most commonly produced horticultural products.*
2. **Sex of Farmer:** Male, Female, Joint, Association -applied. *Note, before using the "Joint" sex disaggregate category, partners must determine that decision-making about what to plant on the plot of land and how to manage it for that particular beneficiary and targeted commodity is truly done in a joint manner by male(s) and female(s) within the household. Given what we know about gender dynamics in agriculture, "joint" should not be the default assumption about how decisions about the management of the plot are made.*
3. **County**

Activity(ies): extension work, training, technology introductions,

Justification & Management Utility: Improving the gross margin for farm commodities contributes to increasing agricultural GDP, will increase income, and thus directly contribute to the IR of improving production and the goal indicator of reducing poverty. Gross margin of fisheries is an appropriate measure of the productivity of a fishery and the impacts of fisheries management interventions.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Random sampling of assisted farmers;

Data Source and Verification: Projects Surveys, Enterprise Forms, Implementing Partners

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annual

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: No extra cost

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: September 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Gross margin is a relative data. Which means the data collection depends to the related crop with the difference to the GDP. Also, gross margin interests mainly enterprises and development projects. So, it's quite difficult to find exactly for the VCs (Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats) of the interest of USAID/FED. Moreover, the VCs here considered are not produced at the same time or same period; e.g. cassava is harvested in general the next year. So, the total production data points will reflect the total harvested during the reporting period regardless of -harvest used or post-harvest loss.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: For cassava, we need to have a sample harvest survey and extrapolate to have the current year total production. Also, the market price determine for cassava per processing center.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis of the gross margin per unit by commodity, gendered household, irrigation type, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Baseline data: The baseline value will be determined by conducting project surveys in November/December 2012

Performance Indicator Values				
Value Chain	Actual		Target	
	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Rice - gross margin/ha (in US\$)	555	1013	840	880
Vegetables - gross margin/ha (in US\$)	1125	1207	1733	2083
Cassava gross margin/ha in US\$	1799	1240	1240	1400
Meat (Goat) - gross margin/animal produced (in US\$)	58	54	57	58
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015				

FED Indicator (4.5.2-13): Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions**Development Objective:** Economic Growth**Program Area:** Feed the Future**FED Project Objective:** Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado**FED Intermediate Result:** 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased**FED Indicator 1 E:** # of rural households benefitting directly from USG interventions**Is this a USAID reporting indicator?** No ☐ Yes ☒**DESCRIPTION**

Precise Definition: In Liberia, urban areas are defined by LISGIS (the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services) as having more than 5,000 people, with anyone falling outside these parameters as "rural." The Liberian towns identified as urban and located within the six FED counties are Monrovia, Gbarnga, Buchanan, Ganta, Kakata, Harbel, Foya, Voinjama, Saclepea, Sanniquellie, Karnplay, and Zorzor.

A household is a beneficiary if it contains at least one individual who is a beneficiary. An individual is a direct beneficiary if s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods or services) provided by the activity. The intervention needs to be significant, meaning that if the individual is merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering, s/he should not be counted as beneficiary. Individuals who receive training or benefit from activity-supported technical assistance or service provision are considered direct beneficiaries, as are those who receive a ration or another type of good. (An indirect beneficiary, on the other hand, does not necessarily have direct contact with the activity but still benefits, such as the population who uses a new road constructed by the activity or the individuals who hear a radio message but don't receive any other training or counseling from the activity. .

Beneficiaries include the households of people who receive the goods and services of an implementing partner or participate in training, in which —training is defined as individuals to whom knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills.

Unit of Measure: Number**Calculation:** Count**Disaggregated by:**1. **Duration: New, Continuing**

Rural households reported as benefiting should be those benefiting in the current reporting year. Any households that benefited in a previous year but were not benefiting in the reporting year should not be included. Any household that benefited in the previous year and continues to benefit in the reporting year should be counted under "Continuing." Any household that benefited for the first time during the current reporting year should be counted under "New." No household should be counted under both "Continuing" and "New."

2. **Gendered Household Type:** Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)3. **County****Activity(ies):** all project activities**Justification & Management Utility:** Tracks access and equitable access to services in targeted area**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** program staff and M&E staff, Implementing partners**Data Source and Verification:** activity records, surveys, training participants list, household records, etc.**Frequency and timing of data collection by project:** Monthly**Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID:** Annually**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** N/A**Individual responsible at USAID:** USAID/COR, Maurice Ogotu**Individual responsible for providing data to USAID:** FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist**Location of Data Storage:** Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** October 2012**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** None**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** TBD**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Analysis by gendered household type, new vs. continuing, county**Presentation of Data:** Table, Narrative**Review of Data:** Ongoing**Baseline data:** 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	2,200	1,466	Previously reported as 25,866. However, the HH who received PPR vaccines was later deducted as per instruction from the USAID
2013	15,318	13,372	
2014	35,381	37123	
2015	83905		
2016	102679		
LOP	102679		Includes new and continuing. These are warm bodies.

FED Indicator (4.5.2-5): Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies and management practices as a result of USG assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-5: Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator measures the total number of **direct** beneficiary farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers (of food and non-food crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products), as well as individual processors (not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, etc. that applied improved technologies anywhere within the food and fiber system as a result of USG assistance during the reporting year. This includes innovations in efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, marketing, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, and input supply delivery. Technologies and practices to be counted here are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Significant improvements to existing technologies and practices should be counted.

Examples for listed technology type disaggregates include:

Crop Genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germ plasm.

Cultural Practices: e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, molding; mulching.

Livestock Management: e.g. improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices.

Wild Fishing Technique/Gear: e.g. sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices.

Aquaculture Management: e.g. improved fingerlings, improved feed and feeding practices, fish disease control, pond, culture, pond preparation, sampling & harvesting, carrying capacity & fingerling management.

Pest Management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management, improved insecticides and pesticides, improved and environmentally sustainable use of insecticides and pesticides.

Disease Management: e.g. improved fungicides, appropriate application of fungicides.

Soil-related Fertility and Conservation: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; erosion control.

Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation, irrigation schemes.

Water Management -non-irrigation-based: e.g. water harvesting, sustainable water use practices, improved water quality testing practices.

Climate Mitigation or Adaptation: e.g. conservation agriculture; carbon sequestration through low-or no-till practices; increased use of climate information for planning, risk reduction, and increasing resilience; increased energy efficiency; natural resource management practices that increase resilience to climate change.

Marketing and Distribution: e.g. contract farming technologies and practices, improved input purchase technologies and practices, improved commodity sale technologies and practices, improved market information system technologies and practices.

Post-harvest -Handling & Storage: e.g. improved packing house technologies and practices, improved transportation, decay and insect control, temperature and humidity control, improved quality control technologies and practices, sorting and grading.

Value-Added Processing: e.g. improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging, food and chemical safety technologies and practices, improved preservation technologies and practices.

Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation, non-market-related information technology, improved record keeping, improved budgeting and financial management.

Note that there is some overlap between the disaggregation listed here and those listed under *4.5.2(2) Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance*. This overlap is limited to the technologies and practices that relate to activities focused on land. The list of disaggregates here is much broader because with this indicator we are aiming to track efforts focused on individuals (as opposed to land area) across the value chain in land **and** non-land based activity.

Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted. In the case where, for example, a farmer applies more than one innovation as a result of USG assistance, they are still only counted once. Also, if more than one adult farmer in a household is applying new technologies, count all the farmers in the household who apply. This indicator is to count individuals who applied new technologies, whereas indicator #4.5.2-28 is to count firms, associations, or other group entities applying new technologies.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Value Chain Actor Type:-Producers** (e.g. farmers, ranchers, and other primary sector producers of food and non-food crops, livestock products, wild fisheries, aquaculture, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products)-**Others** (e.g. individual processors (but not firms), rural entrepreneurs, traders, natural resource managers, extension agents).
2. **Technology Type** (see explanation in definition, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Livestock management, Wild fishing technique/gear, Aquaculture management, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management-non-irrigation based, Climate mitigation or adaptation, Marketing and distribution, Post-harvest-handling & storage, Value-added processing, Other; Total w/one or more improved technology/practice.
3. **Sex:** Male, Female
4. **County**

Activity(ies): training, technology introductions

Justification & Management Utility: Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain will be critical to increasing agricultural productivity which is the Intermediate Result this indicator falls under.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: This information will be collected through farmer surveys, activity level, direct beneficiary, a participatory rural appraisal method as well as through information collected from individual producers

Data Source and Verification: key informant interviews, project record, farms records, association records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: annual

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: none

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by sex of farmer, type of person, new vs. continuing, county

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: annual

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	2494	2,494	
2013	2,200	13,745	
2014	35,754	41247	
2015	88566		
2016	114088		This is the total of new and continuing, but could increase further if the farmers and others accessing processing and cold chain facilities, and livestock markets supported by FED are counted. This needs to be clarified with BFS in DC.
LOP	114088		This is the total of new and continuing, but could increase further if the farmers and others accessing processing and cold chain facilities, and livestock markets supported by FED are counted. This needs to be clarified with BFS in DC

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-2): Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result: 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 1.1.2: Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of land cultivated using USG-promoted improved technology (ies) or management practice(s) during the current reporting year. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related, **land-based** technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. The indicator does not count application of improved technologies in aquaculture ponds, even though area of ponds is measured in hectares for 4.5(16, 17, 18) *Gross Margins*. Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted.

Examples of relevant technologies include:

Crop genetics: e.g. improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g. through bio fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize) and/or more resilient to climate impacts; improved germ plasm.
Cultural Practices: e.g. seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, molding; mulching.
Pest management: e.g. Integrated Pest Management; appropriate application of insecticides and pesticides
Disease management: e.g. improved fungicides, appropriate application of fungicides
Soil-related fertility and conservation: e.g. Integrated Soil Fertility Management, soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g. soil organic matter); fertilizers, erosion control
Irrigation: e.g. drip, surface, sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes
Water management: non-irrigation-based e.g. water harvesting
Climate mitigation or adaptation: e.g. conservation agriculture, carbon sequestration through low-or no-till practices no-till practices
Other: e.g. improved mechanical and physical land preparation.

If a beneficiary **cultivates a plot of land more than once in the reporting year**, the area should be counted each time it is cultivated with one or more improved technologies during the reporting year. For example, because of access to irrigation as a result of a Feed the Future activity, a farmer can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to her/his regular crop during the rainy season. If the farmer applies Feed the Future promoted technologies to her/his plot during both the rainy season and the dry season, the area of the plot would be counted twice under this indicator. However, the farmer would only be counted once under 4.5.2(5) *number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies*.

If a group of **beneficiaries cultivate a plot of land as a group**, e.g. an association has a common plot on which multiple association members cultivate together, and on which improved technologies are applied, the area of the communal plot should be counted under this indicator and recorded under the sex disaggregate "association-applied", and the group of association members should be counted once under 4.5.2(42) *Number of private enterprises, producers organizations... and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied improved technologies*.

If a lead **farmer cultivates a plot used for training**, e.g. a **demonstration plot** used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under this indicator, and the farmer counted under 4.5.2(5) *Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies*. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by Extensionist or researchers, e.g. a demonstration plot in a research institute, neither the area nor the Extensionist /researcher should be counted under the respective indicators.

Technology Type Disaggregation: If more than one improved technology is being applied on a hectare, count the hectare under each technology type (i.e. double-count). In addition, count the hectare under the total w/one or more improved technology category. Since it is very common for Feed the Future activities to promote more than one improved technology, not all of which are applied by all beneficiaries at once, this approach allows Feed the Future to accurately track and count the uptake of different technology types, and to accurately count the total number of hectares under improved technologies

Technology type
crop genetics
cultural practices
pest management
disease management
soil-related
irrigation
water management
climate mitigation or adaptation
other
total w/one or more improved technology

Unit of Measure: Hectares

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Technology Type** (see explanation in definition, above): Crop genetics, Cultural practices, Pest management, Disease management, Soil-related fertility and conservation, Irrigation, Water management, Climate mitigation or adaptation, Other; total w/one or more improved technology
2. **Sex:** Male, Female, Joint, Association-applied: *Note, before using the "Joint" sex disaggregate category, partners must determine that decision-making about what to plant on the plot of land and how to manage it for that particular beneficiary and targeted commodity is truly done in a joint manner by male(s) and female(s) within the household. Given what we know about gender dynamics in agriculture, "joint" should not be the default assumption about how decisions about the management of the plot are made.*

Note: The sum of hectares under the sex disaggregates should equal the total under the "Total w/one or more improved technology"

Technology Type disaggregate.

3. **County**
4. **Duration; Continuing** –the hectare being counted continues to be under improved technologies or management practices from the previous year; **New** – this is the first year the hectare came under improved technologies or management practices

Activity(ies): training activities and introductions to technology

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks successful adoption of technologies and management practices in an effort to improve agricultural productivity, agricultural water productivity, sustainability, and resilience to climate impacts.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Annual sample surveys; primary data collected semi-annually from farmers, processors and others through partners and project staff for validation; implementing partners

Data Source and Verification: project surveys, direct observation of land, farm records and activity document

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: annual

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: no additional cost

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogotu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by duration, sex, technology type, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Annual

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	500	560	
2013	3,217	2,634	
2014	5,521	6,305	
2015	16,834		
2016	20,201		Includes actuals of 2013 and 2014, and targets for 2015 and 2016
LOP	20,201		Includes actuals of 2013 and 2014, and targets for 2015 and 2016

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 23, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.1-28): Number of hectares under improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result: 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 4.5.1-28: Number of hectares under improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒ X

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator measures the number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation or drainage services that are either constructed or rehabilitated with USG funding during the reporting year. **Irrigation and drainage services** refers to the better delivery of water to, and drainage of water from, arable land, including better timing, quantity, quality, and cost-effectiveness for the water users. Rehabilitation involves irrigation and drainage infrastructure that already existed, where the USG investment led to improved or restored operating capacity and/or efficiency.

Only count those hectares brought under new or improved/reconstructed irrigation during the reporting year. Include all hectares within the service area of the new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation/drainage system regardless of whether or not they are under production during the reporting year

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: None

Activity(ies): all project activities

Justification & Management Utility: Expansion of area under irrigation is an important means of increasing agricultural productivity, reducing risk and incentivizing investments by value chain actors in improved technologies and management practices, and expanding seasonal availability of food.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data will be collected by program staff and M&E staff and implementing partners

Data Source and Verification: Direct measurements, activity records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Ongoing

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013	N/A	475	
2014	1,446	1,543	This includes lowland rice and vegetables
2015	5427		
2016	6370		
LOP	6370		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-11): Number of private enterprises, producer orgs, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based-organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result: 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-11: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Total number of private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers' organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at organizational functions, such as member services, storage, processing, other downstream technologies, management, marketing and accounting. "Organizations assisted" should only include those organizations for which implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions. In the case of training or assistance to farmer's associations or cooperatives, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity. This indicator counts the number of groups trained, e.g. a company training or association training. If training is directed at individuals and not at the firm/organization as a whole, use indicator 3.1.1 to report results.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Type of Organization;** *type of organization:* private enterprise, producer organization, women's group, trade association, business association, CBO
2. **New vs. Continuing;** **new** = the entity is receiving USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year, **continuing** = the entity received USG assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year;
3. **County**

Activity(ies): all project activities

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks civil society capacity building that is essential to building agricultural sector productivity.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data will be collected by program staff and M&E staff from all organizations that directly benefit from FEDs work

Data Source and Verification: participant records of training and various USG assistance for these specific types of organizations

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by type of organization, new vs. continuing, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Ongoing

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	111	111	
2013	382	386	
2014	690	1,637	
2015	2,292		
2016	2,750		
LOP	2,750		

This sheet was last updated: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-42): Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based-organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result: 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-42: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based-organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Total number of private enterprises (processors, input dealers, storage and transport companies) producer associations, cooperatives, water users associations, fishing associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), including those focused on natural resource management, that applied new technologies or management practices at the organization level during the reporting year. Organization-level technologies and management practices include those in areas such as management (financial, planning, human resources), member services, procurement, technical innovations (processing, storage), quality control, marketing, etc. as a result of USG assistance in the current reporting year.

Only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied. Any groups applying a technology that was first applied in the previous reporting year and continues to be applied in the current reporting year should be included under "Continuing." However, if the organization added a new technology or management practice during the reporting year to the ones they continued to apply from previous year(s), they would be counted as "New." No organization should be counted under both New and Continuing.

Application of a new technology or management practice by the enterprise, association, cooperative or CBO is counted as one and not as applied by the number in their employees and/or membership. **For example, when a farmer association incorporates new corn storage innovations as a part of member services, the application is counted as one association and not multiplied by the number of farmer-members.**

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Type of Organization:** private enterprise, producer organization, trade association, business association, CBO
2. **Duration:** New or Continuing: new = the entity applied the targeted new technologies/management practices for the first time during the reporting year. continuing = the entity applied the targeted new technologies/management practices in a previous year and continues to apply them in the reporting
3. **County**

Activity(ies): training and technology introductions

Justification & Management Utility: Tracks private sector and civil society behavior change to increase agricultural sector productivity.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: observation, project records,

Data Source and Verification: key informant interviews, project/entity records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annual

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by type of organization, new vs. continuing, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Ongoing

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	115	111	
2013	369	386	
2014	690	1,404	
2015	2,292		
2016	2,750		
LOP	2,750		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015			

FED Indicator (4.5.10): Total increase in installed storage capacity (M3)

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 4.5.10: Total increase in installed storage capacity (M3)

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator measures total increase during the reporting year in functioning (refurbished and new) cubic meters of storage capacity that have been installed through USG programming and leverage. Installed storage capacity is an aggregate that encompasses on-farm and off-farm storage, dry goods and cold chain storage. Both newly installed and refurbished storage should be counted here

Unit of Measure: Cubic Meter

Calculation: From the 2 data points above, FTF reporting system will calculate incremental sales automatically:

[Volume (in metric tons) sold x Crop price in previous year] – [Volume (in metric tons) sold x Crop Price in base year] = Value of incremental sales in current year

Disaggregated by:

1. **Storage Type:** Dry or Cold

Activity(ies): Constructions

Justification & Management Utility: The overall goal of the Feed the Future Initiative is to “Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger.” Post-Harvest losses of foodstuffs and other agricultural products are typically a significant proportion of overall initial production in developing countries. A reduction in post-harvest losses through greater storage capacity could therefore substantially increase both food and income available to rural households and increase food availability to urban areas as well.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: on farm and off farm – only direct beneficiaries, implementing partners.

Data Source and Verification: copies of sales receipt for construction, equipment and installation services; IP records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annual

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogotu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by capacity

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Ongoing

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	N/A		
2013	N/A	210	
2014	2,205	2,054	
2015	8,170		
2016	2043		
LOP	12,477		Adds FY13&14 actual and FY15&16 targets

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator 1.1.1: Number of farmers and others having access to improved planting material**Development Objective:** Economic Growth**Program Area:** Custom**FED Project Objective:** Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado**FED Intermediate Result 1:** Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased**FED Indicator 1.1.1:** Number of farmers and others having access to improved planting material**Is this a USAID reporting indicator?** No ☒ Yes ☐**DESCRIPTION****Precise Definition:** Total number of farmers and others rural inhabitants who have access to improved planting material. Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, input suppliers, or other small businesses accessing improved planting material.

Only count the farmer once per reporting year, even if he/she has multiple accesses. This indicator should count farmers accessing to improved planting material within the reporting year, not an accumulation of all improved planting materials that farmers has accessed in the life of USG project

Unit of Measure: Number**Calculation:** Count**Disaggregated by:**

1. **County**
2. **Sex:** Male, Female

Activity(ies): Input supply**Justification & Management Utility** This indicator measures directly the sub-IR of farmers adopting improved technologies and techniques which contributes to the IR of Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables, Goats and Access to Food and Nutrition Messages. The IR impacts on the Key Objective of increasing agricultural productivity which will help achieve the goal of reducing poverty and hunger. Strengthened farmers along the key value chains via access to planting material will result in increasing production and a more quality food**PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION****Data collection method:** Project and M&E staff will register famers that access improved planting material**Data Source and Verification:** Entity records**Frequency and timing of data collection by project:** Quarterly**Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID:** None**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** None**Individual responsible at USAID:** USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu**Individual responsible for providing data to USAID:** FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist**Location of Data Storage:** Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers**DATA QUALITY ISSUES****Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** TBD**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** None**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** TBD**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Data will be analyzed by sex and by value chain**Presentation of Data:****Review of Data:** Ongoing**Baseline data:** 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	NA		
2013	NA	---	
2014	NA	40,230	
2015	67,178		
2016	118138		
LOP	118138		Farmers are counted only once.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (1.1.2): Number of individuals receiving nutrition messages within agricultural programs as a result of USG assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Custom

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 1.1.2: Number of individuals receiving nutrition messages within agricultural programs as a result of USG assistance

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☒ Yes ☐

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Total number of farmers and others rural inhabitants who received at least one nutrition message within agricultural programs implemented by FED. Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, input suppliers, or other small food and nutrition business with need to diversify or improve the food quality.

Only count the farmer once per reporting year, even if he/she has multiple receptions of one or more messages. This indicator should count farmers receiving messages within the reporting year, not an accumulation of all messages that farmers has received in the life of USG project.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **County**
2. **Sex:** Male, Female

Activity(ies): Trainings, communication and media activities

Justification & Management Utility This indicator measures directly the IR of farmers receiving nutrition messages which contributes to two IRs: (1) Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables, Goats and Access to Food and Nutrition Messages and, (2) Improved Access to Diverse and Quality Food. The IRs impacts on the Key Objective of increasing agricultural productivity which will help achieve the goal of reducing poverty and hunger. Strengthened farmers along the key value chains via access to nutrition messages will result in increasing production and a more quality food.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project and M&E and Extension staff will register farmers that receive nutrition messages from different communication means (radio, trainings, meetings, etc.)

Data Source and Verification: Entity records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: None

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by sex of farmers(s), continuing vs. new, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Done in August, 2014

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	100		
2013	500	328	
2014	10,194	32,960	
2015	39,610		
2016	88133		
LOP	88133		Counts only warm bodies.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015			

FED Indicator (1.3.2): Number of Households with improved diet diversity as a result of USG assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Custom

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 1.1.3: Number of households with improved diet diversity as a result of USG assistance

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☒ Yes ☐

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Dietary diversity is defined as the number of individual food items or food groups consumed over a given period of time (Ruel, 2003). It can be measured at the household or individual level through use of a questionnaire. Most often it is measured by counting the number of food groups rather than food items consumed. The type and number of food groups included in the questionnaire and subsequent analysis may vary, depending on the intended purpose and level of measurement. At the household level, dietary diversity is usually considered as a measure of access to food, (e.g. of households' capacity to access costly food groups), while at individual level it reflects dietary quality, mainly micronutrient adequacy of the diet. The reference period can vary, but is most often the previous day or week (FAO, 2011; WFP, 2009).

As recommended by the FAO guidelines the following ways of reporting information collected on dietary diversity could be used independently:

- Dietary diversity scores are simple counts of the number of food groups consumed at individual or household level. The two dietary diversity scores recommended by FAO are the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) based on twelve food groups and the Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) based on nine food groups. Mean scores can be compared across population sub-groups and over time.
- Dietary profiles based on food groups consumed by a majority of individuals/households can be compared to provide insights on consumption patterns across population sub-groups
- The percentage of individuals or households consuming food groups or combinations of nutrient dense food groups (such as food groups rich in Vitamin A) can be analyzed.

Unit of Measure: Count

Calculation: Scoring

Disaggregated by:

1. **County**
2. **Gendered and size of the Household**

Activity(ies): Food and nutrition activities

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures directly the IR1 in relation to the improvement of Access to Food and Nutrition Messages. The IR impacts on the Key Objectives of equitable agriculture growth and food utilization and behavior changes which will help achieve the goal of reducing poverty and hunger. Strengthened farmers along the four key value chains will result in increasing production and a more utilization of quality foods leading to the wellbeing of the population in the areas of FED interventions.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: A survey will help to address the number of food groups consumed at individual or household level. It might use one of the two recommended dietary diversity scores - the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) based on twelve food groups or the Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) based on nine food groups.

Data Source and Verification: Survey records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: TBD

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Relative information as linked to the culture and a group of foods

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Use recommended guidelines by the FAO

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**Data Analysis:** Analysis by sex of farmers(s)**Presentation of Data:** Table, Narrative**Review of Data:** Ongoing**Baseline data:** The baseline value will be determined by conducting a survey among FED beneficiaries in January, 2015

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	NA		
2013	NA	---	
2014	NA		
2015	7,922		
2016	17,627		
LOP	17,627		20% of farmers who received nutrition messages is assumed will diversify their diet

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (1.3.1): Total increase in installed milling capacity for crops (MT)

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Custom

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 1.1.4: Total increase in installed milling capacity for crop processing (MT)

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☒ Yes ☐

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Total number of increased storage capacity for a given period

Foods are processed to improve their digestibility and to enhance their appeal to the consumer. Processing also serves to extend the availability of foods beyond the area and season of production, thus stabilizing supplies and increasing food security at national and household levels. A particularly important aspect of food processing is that it permits great diet diversity, giving consumers access to a wider choice of products and hence to a better range of vitamins and minerals than they would otherwise consume. The most basic level of processing is food preservation, which in a variety of forms has been practiced by families in traditional societies for generations to provide food when sources of fresh food are scarce.

Village-based processing includes basic transformation activities such as milling as well as processing of products for which there is a potential market. Such processing, which can be done on an individual or group basis, provides employment for millions of rural people and is often one of the sources of income for rural women. Where village-based processing is designed to provide cash incomes, however such schemes have often run into marketing problems because of a lack of management and marketing expertise and the failure to research the potential markets adequately. Food processing industries may be spread among rural communities where they offer the twin advantages of processing perishable crops and animal products close to their source and providing income for rural people.

Handling stages in processing

Primary processing refers to the immediate post-harvest handling activities.

Secondary processing, or transformation, usually involves some alteration in the form of the foodstuff to facilitate its subsequent use. Cassava may be peeled and sliced and then sun dried. Rice grains are ground, pounded or milled and sieved to give various grades of meal or flour.

Tertiary processing involves the conversion of uncooked materials into products and food combinations for human consumption. The processing may take place at a commercial level, as in the extrusion cooking of cereal-legume mixes or the production of commercial weaning foods, or at the domestic level in the preparation of family meals.

The indicator will track the positive changes of improving the total capacity of install milling capacity for crop processing from the USD/FED interventions.

Unit of Measure: Metric ton

Calculation: Number

Disaggregated by:

1. **Sex of farmer:** Male, Female
2. **County**
3. **Value chain**

Activity(ies): Productivity and Production Activities

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures directly the sub-IR of Food Processing and Storage Improvement which contributes to the IR of Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables, Goats and Access to Food and Nutrition Messages. The IR impacts on the Key Objective of increasing agricultural productivity which will help achieve the goal of reducing poverty and hunger. Strengthened farmers along the key value chains via access to planting material will result in increasing production and a more quality food

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Project and M&E staff will register any new food processing and storage facility

Data Source and Verification: Entity records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogotu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment** TBD**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** None**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** TBD**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Analysis by value chain**Presentation of Data:** Table, Narrative**Review of Data:** Ongoing**Baseline data:** 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	NA		
2013	NA	---	
2014	9,968	16,483	
2015	10,560		
2016	5,280		
LOP	25,808		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (1.3.3): Reduction in Percentage of Post-harvest losses (for rice, cassava & vegetables)

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Custom

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 1.3.2: Percentage of Post-harvest losses (for rice, cassava & vegetables)

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☒ Yes ☐

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: "Losses are a measurable reduction in foodstuffs and may affect either quantity or quality" (Tyler and Gilman, 1979). They arise from the fact that freshly harvested agricultural produce is a living thing that breathes and undergoes changes during post-harvest handling. Loss should not be confused with damage, which is the visible sign of deterioration, for example, chewed grain and can only be partial. Damage restricts the use of a product, whereas loss makes its use impossible.

Some basic definitions of loss:

Foodstuff. Products, in the present case crops, edible by human beings; more specifically, the part fit for human consumption. In tropical countries, 75 percent of basic food comes from cereals and pulses. The remaining vegetable-based food is often, especially in wet, wooded zones, supplied by roots and tubers, particularly cassava, yam, taro, plantain, potato and sweet potato. In the food chain, quantities of food are usually expressed in terms of weight but this does not mean that organic structure and nutrients can be ignored.

Grains and seeds. Cereals, pulses and oilseeds grown in most climates and latitudes for human consumption. The main cereals are wheat, maize, rice, barley, sorghum, millet, oats and rye; pulses cover the various species of pea, bean, broad bean and lentil; and oilseeds cover soya, groundnut, sesame, rapeseed and sunflower.

Post-harvest. If harvesting covers the period when the various products grown are removed from the field, after maturity, the post-harvest period runs from exit from the field to the time of culinary preparation. For various reasons, but especially to allow the straw and grain to dry fully, harvesting may be delayed sometimes for months, as happens particularly with maize and rice and in these cases some people prefer to speak of "post-production" in order to indicate the link between harvesting and post-harvest operations.

Food loss. Food loss refers to total modification or decrease of food quantity or quality which makes it unfit for human consumption. Food losses refer to the decrease in edible food mass throughout the part of the supply chain that specifically leads to edible food for human consumption. Food losses take place at production, postharvest and processing stages in the food supply chain (Parfitt et al., 2010). Food losses occurring at the end of the food chain (retail and final consumption) are rather called "food waste", which relates to retailers' and consumers' behavior. (Parfitt et al., 2010).

"Food" waste or loss is measured only for products that are directed to human consumption, excluding feed and parts of products which are not edible. Per definition, food losses or waste are the masses of food lost or wasted in the part of food chains leading to "edible products going to human consumption". Therefore food that was originally meant to human consumption but which fortuitously gets out the human food chain is considered as food loss or waste even if it is then directed to a non-food use (feed, bioenergy...). This approach distinguishes "planned" non-food uses to "unplanned" non-food uses, which are hereby accounted under losses.

Unit of Measure: Percent

Calculation: Count of reduction from baseline

Disaggregated by:

1. **Commodity Type / Value Chain:** Rice, Cassava, Vegetable

Activity(ies): Food production and productivity

Justification & Management Utility:

This indicator tracks successful outcome of increased storage and processing capacity and directly contributes to IR1 specifically improved profitability and increased access to food.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: A survey will be conducted appropriately

Data Source and Verification: Entity records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annually

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis by value Chain (Rice, Cassava and Vegetables)

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Ongoing

Baseline data: Study will be carried out in January 2015

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	N/A		
2013	N/A	---	
2014	N/A		
2015	5		
2016	10		
LOP	15		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-23): Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 2: Private enterprise growth and investment increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-23: value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future interventions

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator will collect both volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from small-holder direct beneficiaries of targeted commodities for its calculation. This includes all sales by the small-holder direct beneficiaries of the targeted commodity (ies), not just farm-gate sales. Only count sales in the reporting year attributable to the Feed the Future investment, i.e. where Feed the Future assisted the individual farmer directly. Examples of Feed the Future assistance include facilitating access to improved seeds and other inputs and providing extension services, marketing assistance or other activities that benefited small-holders.

The value of incremental sales indicates the value (in USD) of the total amount of targeted agricultural products sold by small-holder direct beneficiaries relative to a base year and is calculated as the total value of sales of a product (crop, animal, or fish) during the reporting year minus the total value of sales in the base year.

Unit of Measure: Value of sales (USD)

Note: Convert local currency to USD at the average market foreign exchange rate for the reporting year or convert periodically throughout the year if there is rapid devaluation or appreciation.

Volume (metric tons) and number of direct beneficiaries covered under the indicator must also be entered into FTFMS.

Calculation: From the 2 data points above, FTF reporting system will calculate incremental sales automatically:

$$[Volume \text{ (in metric tons) sold} \times Crop \text{ price in previous year}] - [Volume \text{ (in metric tons) sold} \times Crop \text{ Price in base year}] = Value \text{ of incremental sales in current year}$$

Disaggregated by:

- Commodity / Value Chain:** note, Horticultural product-specific disaggregation is not required for the Incremental Sales indicator; the overall "Horticulture" commodity disaggregate can be used if desired. Partners may also choose to report *only on sales of the five most important horticultural products, but this is not recommended.*
- County**

Activity(ies): trainings, mentoring, market linkages,

Justification & Management Utility: Volume (in metric tons) and value (in US dollars) of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities is a measure of the competitiveness of those smallholders. This measurement also helps track access to markets and progress toward commercialization by subsistence and semi-subsistence smallholders. Improving markets will contribute to the Key Objective of increased agricultural productivity and production, which in turn will reduce poverty and thus contribute to achieving the FtF goal of reducing poverty and hunger. Lower level indicators help set the stage to allow markets and trade to expand.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: The value of incremental sales can be collected directly from farmers and, in some cases, cross-checked with recorded sales data by farmer's association farm records. Sample survey-based approaches are also acceptable.

Data Source and Verification: Farmer/association, census or sample of farmer beneficiaries, recorded sales data from farm records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: May 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Continue understanding by technical leads of the data collection methods

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Discussions with L-MEP

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by commodity, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Ongoing

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	0	1,600	
2013	11,71405	331,414	Used as baseline to compute incremental sales of subsequent years
2014	1,077,736	1,909,925	
2015	4,879,108		
2016	10,867,931		
LOP	17,655,965		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-38): Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 2: Private enterprise growth and investment increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-38: Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future interventions

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, etc. The "food chain" includes both upstream and downstream investments. The indicator only includes capital investments. It does not include operating capital, for example, for inputs or inventory. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. to do post-harvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. "Private sector" includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in for-profit agricultural activity. "Leveraged by Feed the Future implementation" indicates that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the Feed the Future initiative. Investments reported should not include funds received by the investor from USG as part of any grant or other award. New investment means investment made during the reporting year.

Unit of Measure: US Dollars

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: None

Activity(ies): market linkages

Justification & Management Utility: Increased investment is the predominate source of economic growth in the agricultural and other economic sectors. Private sector investment is critical because it indicates that the investment is perceived by private agents to provide a positive financial return and therefore is likely to lead to sustainable increases in agricultural production. Agricultural growth is critical to achieving the FTF goal to "Sustainably Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger".

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: key informant interviews

Data Source and Verification: project records, private sector financial records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Annual

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: September 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data: Table

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	10,000	150,264	
2013	469,161	403,683	
2014	1,136,385	1,407,578	
2015	2,405,500		
2016	962,200		
LOP	5,178,961		Adds the actuals for FY13 & 14 and target for FY15 & 16

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2): Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 2: Private enterprise growth and investment increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2: Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Jobs are all types of employment opportunities **created** during the reporting year in agriculture-or rural-related enterprises (including paid on-farm/fishery employment). **Jobs lasting less than one month are not counted** in order to emphasize those jobs that provide more stability through length. Jobs should be converted to *full-time equivalents* (FTE). One FTE equal 260 days or 12 months. Thus a job that lasts 4 months should be counted as 1/3 FTE and a job that last for 130 days should be counted as 1/2 FTE. Number of hours worked per day or per week is not restricted as work hours may vary greatly.

"Attributed to Feed the Future implementation" includes farming and non-farm jobs where Feed the Future investments were intentional in assisting in any way to expand (or contract) jobs and where a program objective of the Feed the Future investment was job creation.

Unit of Measure: FTEs

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Location:** Rural, Urban
2. **Duration:** *New vs. Continuing:* New= this is the first time the person holds a job created by FTF. Continuing = the person continues to hold a job from a previous fiscal year created by FTF)
3. **Sex of Job Holder:** Male, Female (if one FTE is evenly split by a male and a female, then it would be 0.5 FTE for females and 0.5 FTE for males)
4. **County**

Activity(ies): Enterprise development and agriculture productivity activities

Justification & Management Utility: This is a direct measure of improved livelihoods, as it measures creation of employment and related income. However, FTF is concerned about creation of sustainable employment, not temporary employment (of short duration such as a period of less than one month).

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Annual surveys with project beneficiaries will help determine the number of jobs created as a result of FEDs work. Through census or sampling of participating firms/farms, depending on size; firm/farm records

Data Source and Verification: Project surveys

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: May 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Computation of the full time employment by technical leads

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Data collection plan designed and disseminated

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by sex of jobholder; urban/rural, new vs. continuing, county

Presentation of Data: Table

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	0	0	
2013	136	90	
2014	126	2,177	
2015	1,848		
2016	2587		
LOP	6,702		Adds actuals for FY13&15 and targets for FY15&16

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-12): Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 2: Private enterprise growth and investment increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-12: Number of private-public partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance.

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No _____ Yes ☒ _____

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Number of public-private partnerships in agriculture or nutrition formed during the reporting year due to Feed the Future intervention (i.e. agricultural or nutrition activity, as described below). Private partnerships can be long or short in duration (length is not a criteria for measurement). Partnerships with multiple partners should only be counted once. A public-private alliance (partnership) is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. Please count both Global Development Alliance (GDA) partnerships and non-GDA partnerships for this indicator. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. USAID must be one of the public partners. USAID is almost always represented in the partnership by its implementing partner. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private. A public entity can be national or sub-national government as well as a donor-funded implementing partner. It could include state enterprises which are non-profit. A private entity can be a private company, a community group, or a state-owned enterprise which seeks to make a profit (even if unsuccessfully).

A mission or an activity may form more than one partnership with the same entity, but this is likely to be rare. In counting partnerships we are not counting transactions with a partner entity; we are counting the number of partnerships formed during the reporting year. Public-private partnerships counted should be only those formed during the current reporting year. Any partnership that was formed in a previous year should not be included.

An agricultural activity is any activity related to the supply of agricultural inputs, production methods, agricultural processing or transportation. A nutritional activity includes any activity focused on attempting to improve the nutritional content of agricultural products as provided to consumers, develop improved nutritional products, increase support for nutrition service delivery, etc.

NOTE: Each partnership's formation should only be reported once in order to add the total number of partnerships across years.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

- Partnership focus:** focus(refer to the *primary focus* of the partnership)
 - agricultural production
 - agricultural post-harvest transformation
 - Nutrition
 - other (do not use this for multi-focus partnerships)
 - multi-focus (use this if there are several components of the above sectors in the partnership)

Activity(ies): private sector development

Justification & Management Utility: Without the long term investment of the private sector in agricultural interventions it will be difficult, if not impossible, for any interventions taken to be sustained in the long term. The assumption of this indicator is that if more partnerships are formed it is likely that there will be more investment in agriculture or nutrition-related activities. The improvement in growth will increase the incomes of all, but because the focus of project work is on the vulnerable (women, children and the poor) there will be a reduction in poverty.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Program staff will attach PPP documents on TAMIS

Data Source and Verification: Records of partnerships created

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogotu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** October 2012**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** None**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** None**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** TBD**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING****Data Analysis:** Analysis by type of partnership**Presentation of Data:** Table**Review of Data:** Quarterly**Baseline data:** 0**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	2	88	
2013	350	412	
2014	578	999	
2015	1,795		
2016	598		
LOP	3,804		Adds actuals FY11,12,13 & 14 and targets for FY15&16

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.1-24): Numbers of Policies/Regulations/Administrative Procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed; Stage 4: Passed/approved; Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun (S)

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 2: Private enterprise growth and investment increased

FED Indicator 4.5.1-24: Numbers of policies/regulations/administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed; Stage 4: Passed/approved; Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun (S)

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒ X

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Number of agriculture-and nutrition-enabling environment policies in the areas of institutional architecture, enabling environment for private sector investment, trade, inputs, land and natural resource management, and nutrition:

1. Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy).
2. Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This could also include proposed repeal of an existing policy.
3. Were newly drafted or revised.
4. Received official approval (legislation/decreed) of the new, revised, or repealed policy by the relevant authority (legislative or executive body).
5. Were fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority (this includes USG support to implementing the effective repeal of a policy).

Policies can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, or institutional arrangements.

Note that the indicator has been revised to acknowledge that these processes are not always linear: Newly drafted laws can be defeated by a legislative body and require redrafting or new analysis; approved regulations can prove difficult to implement and may need to be revised. Because of this non-linear approach, double-counting is no longer a concern and is in fact appropriate: Operating units should indicate if multiple processes/steps were completed in a given year, as this more accurately represents work under a given activity. The disaggregate "Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change" will count the total number of policies that completed any process/step, regardless of the number of processes/steps each policy completed during the reporting year.

Full and effective implementation must meet the following criteria: (1) The policy must be in force in all intended geographic regions/locations and at all intended administrative levels with all intended regulations/rules in place ("full"); (2) Any ongoing activities or tasks required by the policy (e.g., various kinds of inspection, enforcement, collection of documents/information/fees) are being executed with minimal disruptions ("effective"). For example, a new business registration procedure that has been rolled out to just four of six intended provinces would not meet these criteria (not full), nor would a new customs law that is on the books but is not being regularly enforced at the border (not effective).

Implementing partners/missions should clearly describe each policy/regulation in the indicator comment section of FTFMS to avoid double counting by multiple partners operating in a given country. Missions should consider assigning this indicator to the particular partner(s) best positioned to track this indicator.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: None

Activity(ies): meetings, conferences, dialogues, negotiations, etc.

Justification & Management Utility The indicator measures the number of policies (disaggregated by policy area) completing the various processes/steps required to create an enhanced enabling environment for improved agriculture and nutrition. This indicator is easily aggregated upward from all operating units.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Minutes from discussions held

Data Source and Verification: policies document documented

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: September 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Ongoing

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	0	-	
2013	2	3	
2014	3	4	
2015	6		
2016	4		
LOP	17		Adds FY13&14 actual and FY15&16 targets

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-37): Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (S)

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 2: Private enterprise growth and investment increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-37: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Total number of micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-100) enterprises (parenthesis = number of employees) receiving services from Feed the Future-supported enterprise development providers. Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent (FTE) workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months.). If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. Services may include, among other things, business planning, procurement, technical support in production techniques, quality control and marketing, micro-enterprise loans, etc. . Clients may be involved in agricultural production, agro-processing, community forestry, fisheries, input suppliers, or other small businesses receiving USG assistance. Additional examples of enterprise-focused services include: **Market Access:** These services identify/establish new markets for small enterprise (SE) products; facilitate the creation of links between all the actors in a given market and enable buyers to expand their outreach to, and purchases from, SEs; enable SEs to develop new products and produce them to buyer specifications. **Input supply:** These services help SEs improve their access to raw materials and production inputs; facilitate the creation of links between SEs and suppliers and enable the suppliers to both expand their outreach to SEs and develop their capacity to offer better, less expensive inputs. **Technology and Product Development:** These services research and identify new technologies for SEs and look at the capacity of local resource people to produce, market, and service those technologies on a sustainable basis; develop new and improved SE products that respond to market demand. **Training and Technical Assistance:** These services develop the capacity of enterprises to better plan and manage their operations and improve their technical expertise; develop sustainable training and technical assistance products that SEs are willing to pay for and they foster links between service providers and enterprises. **Finance:** These services help SEs identify and access funds through formal and alternative channels that include supplier or buyer credits, factoring companies, equity financing, venture capital, credit unions, banks, and the like; assist buyers in establishing links with commercial banks (letters of credit, etc.) to help them finance SE production directly. **Infrastructure:** These services establish sustainable infrastructure (refrigeration, storage, processing facilities, transport systems, loading equipment, communication centers, and improved roads and market places) that enables SEs to increase sales and income. **Policy/Advocacy:** These services carry out subsector analyses and research to identify policy constraints and opportunities for SEs; facilitate the organization of coalitions, trade organizations, or associations of business people, donors, government officials, academics, etc. to effect policies that promote the interests of SEs..

Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple services are received. In the case that an individual MSME participates in multiple trainings or technical assistance in one year, it should be counted as one MSME enterprise. This indicator should count MSMEs receiving trainings or development services within the reporting year, not an accumulation of all trainings that MSME received in the life of USG activity.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Size:** Micro, Small, Medium, as defined above
2. **MSME Type:** Agricultural producer, Input supplier, Trader, Output processors, Non-agriculture, Other
3. **Sex of owner/producer:** Male, Female, Joint,
4. **County**

Most enterprises are likely to be small (or very small), probably single proprietorships, in which case the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, n/a (not available) should be used

Activity(ies): Enterprise development and agriculture productivity activities

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures directly the sub-IR of access to business development services which contributes to the IR of expanding markets and trade. The IR impacts on the Key Objective of increasing agricultural productivity which will help achieve the goal of reducing poverty and hunger.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Annual surveys with project beneficiaries will help determine the number of jobs created as a result of FEDs work. Through census or sampling of participating firms/farms, depending on size; firm/farm records

Data Source and Verification: Project surveys, Program staff reports

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: July 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by sex of owner/producer, size, MSME type, county

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Annually

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	0	-	
2013	416	354	
2014	1,029	2,193	
2015	19,185		
2016	22,539		
LOP	44,271		Adds FY13&14 actuals and FY15&16 targets

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (2.2.1): Total amount of financing (cash and in-kind) accessed by farmers and agribusinesses through formal, informal and embedded services

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Custom

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 1: Agriculture Productivity and Profitability of Rice, Cassava, Vegetables and Goats, and Access to Food Increased

FED Indicator 1.1.4: Total amount of financing (cash and in-kind) accessed by farmers and agribusinesses through formal, informal, and embedded services

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☒ Yes ☐

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: This indicator will capture any form of financing leveraged by farmers and agribusiness through USG assistance. This may include formal (i.e. loans from banks or microfinance institutions, grants, cost share agreements, equity, joint ventures etc.), informal (i.e. labor/cash for work, barter, VSLAs) or embedded services (i.e. contract farming, business development services)

Unit of Measure: US Dollar

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by: Value Chain and Components

Activity(ies): Access to Finance

Justification & Management Utility: This indicator directly impacts the ability of farmers and other value chain players to invest in agricultural inputs and equipment in order to implement improved technologies and management practices towards improved productivity and increased production..

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: : Project and M&E staff will work regularly with LNGOs and other associations to measure the improvement on the amount of financing (cash and in-kind)

Data Source and Verification: Entity records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: None

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed in terms of attribution to formal, informal and embedded financing

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	NA		
2013	NA	---	
2014	327,000	276,292	
2015	751,654		
2016	375,827		
LOP	1,403,773		Adds actual FY14 and targets for FY15&16

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-30): Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 2: Private enterprise growth and investment increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-30: Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Total number of micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-100) (parenthesis = number of employees) enterprises (MSMEs). Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers should be classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. To be counted an MSME must have received USG assistance which resulted in a loan from any financial institution, formal or informal, including MFIs, commercial banks, or informal lenders, as well as from in-kind lenders of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow) or other agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds), or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan.

The indicator does not measure the value of the loans, but the number of MSMEs that received USG assistance and accessed loans. Only count the MSME once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Size:** Micro, Small, Medium
2. **Sex of owner/producer:** Male, Female, Joint
3. **County**

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. For larger enterprises, the majority ownership should be used. When this cannot be ascertained, the majority of the senior management should be used. If this cannot be ascertained, use n/a (not available)

Activity(ies): trainings, mentoring, market linkages,

Justification & Management Utility: The lack of access to financial capital is frequently cited as a major impediment to the development of MSMEs, thus helping MSMEs access finances is likely to increase investment and the value of output (production in the case of farmers, value added for agricultural processing). This will directly contribute to the expansion of markets, increased agricultural productivity, and the reduction of poverty.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: data by farmer's records, IPs records

Data Source and Verification: Farmer/association surveys

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annual

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: May, 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by size, sex of owner or producer, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Ongoing

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	N/A	N/A	
2013	N/A	N/A	
2014	723	2,175	
2015	9,000		
2016	11,180		
LOP	22,355		Adds FY14 actual and FY15&16 targets

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015			
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FED Indicator (4.5.2-43): Number of firms (excluding farms) or Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (at or above cost) because of USG assistance

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 2: Private enterprise growth and investment increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-43: Number of firms (excluding farms) or Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (at or above cost) because of USG assistance

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition To measure sustainable private sector investment, we will look at profitability of applicable firms and financial self-sufficiency of civil society organizations (CSOs) as a marker of viability. A CSO is financially self-sufficient when the CSO's annual income is more than annual operating expenses and annual amortization and depreciation of permanent assets. Although profitability or self-sufficiency measured during the period the USG is providing assistance does not demonstrate all aspects of a whether a business or a CSO will remain sustainably successful after withdrawal of USG assistance, it is certainly an important measure of its capacity to function effectively. Only the profitability of firms and self-sufficiency of CSOs who are receiving USG capacity-building assistance that is intended to increase profitability or viability should be tracked.

A firm should be counted if it operated more profitably in the reporting year than it did the previous reporting year. A CSO should be counted if it was financially self-sufficient in the reporting year and it had **not** been financially self-sufficient in the previous reporting year.

Calculation: Number

Disaggregated by:

1. **Type of entity:** Firm, CSO

Activity(ies): enterprise development activities

Justification & Management Utility: A main goal of local capacity building is to leave behind viable businesses and service providers to contribute to the economic growth of the agriculture and food-security sector. Profitability of firms and self-sufficiency of civil society organizations is one way to demonstrate that viability and sustainability of the businesses/firms/CSOs in which we invest

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Activity data, IP records

Data Source: Entity records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: None

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: : type of entity

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Quarterly

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	N/A		
2013	N/A	---	
2014	29	19	
2015	250		
2016	450		
LOP	719		Adds FY14 actual and FY15&16 targets
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015			

FED Indicator (4.5.2-6): Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 3: Local technical and managerial human resources increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-6: Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The number of people who are currently enrolled in or graduated in the current fiscal year from a degree-seeking bachelor's, master's or Ph.D. program or are currently participating in or have completed in the current fiscal year a long term, degree-seeking advanced training program such as a fellowship program or a post-doctoral studies program. An example is a USDA Borlaug Leadership Enhancement Program.

A person completing one long term training program in the fiscal year and currently participating in another long term training program should be counted only once.

Agricultural productivity includes cultured and natural production (farmers, fishers, ranchers). Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture, but do not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under 3.1.9(1) instead.

This indicator is to count *individuals* receiving training, for which the outcome (individuals applying new practices), should be reported under 4.5.2(5).

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Sex:** Male, Female
2. **Duration:** New, Continuing
3. **County**

Note: While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count them under the Private Sector Firms and not the Civil Society disaggregate to avoid double-counting.

Activity(ies): all training and capacity building activities

Justification & Management Utility: Measures enhanced human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and/or implementation, which is key to transformational development.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: This information will be collected through training attendance and school records, as well as capacity building and mentoring records

Data Source: records of training attendance, school records, capacity building and mentoring records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: May, 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by gender

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Quarterly

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	N/A		
2013	N/A	---	
2014	1,000	2	The target was based on students enrolled in the NDA Program of the CoEs. However, the BFS clarified that only students enrolled in BS, MS or PhD programs can be counted, hence the reduction in number.
2015	2		
2016	2		
LOP	2		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (4.5.2-7): Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result 3: Local technical and managerial human resources increased

FED Indicator 4.5.2-7: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted. The indicator includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc., and training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management.

There is no pre-defined minimum or maximum length of time for the training; what is key is that the training reflects a planned, structured curriculum designed to strengthen capacities, and there is a reasonable expectation that the training recipient will acquire new knowledge or skills that s/he could translate into action. Count an individual only once, regardless of the number of trainings received during the reporting year and whether the trainings covered different topics. Do not count sensitization meetings or one-off informational trainings.

In-country and off-shore training are included. Training should include food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments as they relate to agriculture resilience, but *should not include nutrition-related trainings, which should be reported under indicator #3.1.9(1) instead.*

Delivery mechanisms can include a variety of extension methods as well as technical assistance activities. An example is a USDA Cochran Fellow.

This indicator is to count *individuals* receiving training, for which the outcome, i.e. individuals applying new practices, should be reported under 4.5.2(5).

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. Type of individual:
Producers (farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.)
People in government (e.g. policy makers, extension workers)
People in private sector firms (e.g. processors, service providers, manufacturers)
People in civil society (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, research and academic organizations)
2. **Sex:** Male, Female
3. **County**

Note: While producers are included under MSMEs under indicators 4.5.2(30) and 4.5.2(37), only count them under the Producers and not the Private Sector Firms disaggregate to avoid double-counting. While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count them under the Private Sector Firms and not the Civil Society disaggregate to avoid double-counting.

Activity(ies): all training and capacity building activities

Justification & Management Utility: Measures enhanced human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and/or implementation, which is key to transformational development.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: This information will be collected through training attendance and school records, as well as capacity building and mentoring records

Data Source: records of training attendance, school records, capacity building and mentoring records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Annually

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: May, 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data not always captured by TLs when conducting activities (trainings, meetings, workshops, etc.)

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Ensure that before any meeting, training, workshop, etc. the AM has prepared the data collection form and be aware how he could use it.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by gender; county; type of training; type of individual and age

Presentation of Data: Table

Review of Data: Quarterly

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	300	2,494	
2013	17,413	18,646	
2014	38,318	42,072	
2015	42,072		
2016	96,024		
LOP	201,308		Adds actuals FY12,13 & 14 and targets for FY15&16

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (3.2.2): Number of Students and Faculty/Administration benefitting from improved academic facilities and programs

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result: 3: Technical and Managerial capabilities of individuals, organizations and institutions enhanced

FED Indicator 4.5.1-28: Number of Students and Faculty/Administration benefitting from improved academic facilities and programs

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: Students will benefit through enhanced curriculum development of courses, teacher training, upgraded facilities such as libraries, labs or classrooms and through visiting teachers/lecturers programs

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

1. **Sex of Student/Faculty/Administration** Male, Female
2. **County**

Activity(ies): Vocational Educational Programs

Justification & Management Utility: Improved academic facilities and programs will graduate students more learned and motivated in their chosen fields who will hopefully work to strengthen Liberian institutions and overall economy

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data will be collected from school records and school improvements report via VAEO, implementing partners

Data Source and Verification: VAEO Reports

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by sex of student, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Quarterly

Baseline data: 0

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	250	627	
2013	N/A	---	
2014	N/A	1,200	
2015	2,500		
2016	3000		
LOP	6,700		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

FED Indicator (3.2.1): Number of individuals who have received training on management of leadership

Development Objective: Economic Growth

Program Area: Feed the Future

FED Project Objective: Equitable Agriculture Sector Growth Supported and Food Utilization Improved in target counties of Grand Bassa, Bong, Nimba, Lofa, Margibi and Montserrado

FED Intermediate Result: 3: Technical and Managerial capabilities of individuals, organizations and institutions enhanced

FED Indicator 4.5.2-11: Number of individuals who have received training on management or leadership

Is this a USAID reporting indicator? No ☐ Yes ☒ X

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition: The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills in management or leadership have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted as training.

Unit of Measure: Number

Calculation: Count

Disaggregated by:

4. **Sex of individual** Male, Female
5. **Type of training:** type of training: data collection and management, agriculture sector productivity (i.e. best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, application of new technologies, business management, training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management); food security; sustainable agriculture; lending and borrowing; agriculture enabling environment; health & nutrition; other TBD
6. **Type of individual:** type of individual: **Producers**, i.e. farmers, fishers, pastoralists, ranchers, etc.; **People in Government**, i.e. policy makers, government officials; **People in Firms**, i.e. processors, service providers, manufacturers, Other rural people, i.e. other rural people that not producers or in firms
7. **New vs. Continuing:** new = the entity is receiving USG assistance for the first time during the reporting year, **continuing** = the entity received USG assistance in the previous year and continues to receive it in the reporting year;
8. **County**

Activity(ies): all training and capacity building activities

Justification & Management Utility: Measures enhanced human capacity for increased agriculture productivity, improved food security, policy formulation and or implementation, which is key to transformational development

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data collection method: Data will be collected through training attendance and school records, as well as capacity building and mentoring records

Data Source and Verification: records of training attendance, school records, capacity building and mentoring records

Frequency and timing of data collection by project: Quarterly

Frequency and timing of data reporting to USAID: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: None

Individual responsible at USAID: USAID/COR, Maurice Ogutu

Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: FED Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist

Location of Data Storage: Lotus Notes regional/Monrovia/HO TAMIS servers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): None

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Analysis by type of organization, new vs. continuing, county

Presentation of Data: Table, Narrative

Review of Data: Ongoing

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	200	300	
2013	N/A	386	
2014	N/A	2,187	
2015	9,000		
2016	2500		
LOP	14373		Adds FY12,13 &14 actuals and targets for FY15&16

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: April 27, 2015

Overview of all performance indicators and annual targets

Results Statement	Indicator No.	Performance Indicator	Type	Data Disaggregation	Baseline FY Year	Baseline Value	Data Source	Data Collection Frequency	2012	2012	2013 Target	Results 2013	2014 Target	Results 2014	2015 Target	2016 Target	LOP Target
		Rice -Gross margin per hectare of land	FtF	-	2013	555	Project survey	Annually	NA	NA	555		1013		840	880	880
		Vegetables - Gross margin per hectare of land	FtF	-	2013	1125	Project survey	Annually	NA	NA	1125		1207		1733	2083	2083
		Cassava- Gross margin per hectare of land	FtF	-	2013	1799	Project survey	Annually	NA	NA	1799		1240		1240	1400	1400
		Goat- Gross margin per animal produced	FtF	-	2013	58	Project survey	Annually	NA	NA	58		54		57	58	58
	4.5.2-13	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	"FtF"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Gendered household type •Duration •County 	2012	0	Household records	Quarterly	2,200	1466	15318	13,372	35381	37,123	83,905	102,679	102,679
	4.5.2-5	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sex •Duration •County 	2012	0	Project survey	Annually	2494	2494	2200	13745	35,754	41,247	88,566	-	114088

4.5.2-2	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Duration •Sex •Technology type •County 	2012	0	Project survey	Annually	500	560	3217	2634	5521	6,305	16,834	20,201	20,201
4.5.2-28	Number of hectares under improved/rehabilitated in irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •None 	2014	0	Project Records	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	475	1446	1,543	5,427	6,370	6,370
4.5.2-11	Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Type of organization •New vs. continuing •County 	2012	0	Participating entity records	Quarterly	111	111	382	386	690	1637	2,292	2,750	2,750
4.5.2-42	Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Type of organization •Duration •County 	2012	0	Key informant interviews, project Entity Records	Annually			369		690		2,292	2,750	2,750

		and community-based-organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance						115	111		386		1,404				
	4.5.2-10	Total increased in Installed Storage Capacity (M ³)		•Cold •Dry	2013	0	Project Records	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	210	2,205	2,054	8,170	2,043	12,477
	1.1.1	Number of farmers and others with access to improved planting material	Custo m	•County •Sex	2014	0	Project Records	Quarterly	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40,230	67,178	118,138	118,138
	1.1.2	Number of individuals receiving nutrition messages within agricultural programs as a result of USG assistance	Custo m	•Sex	2013	0	Project Records, Surveys	Quarterly	100	0	500	328	10,194	32,960	39,610	88,133	88,133
	1.3.2	Number of HHs with improved diet diversity as a result of USG assistance	Custo m	•County •Gender •Size of HH	2015	0	Survey	Annual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	7,922	17,627	17,627

	1.3.1	Total increase in install milling capacity for crop processing (MT)	Custo m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cold •Dry 	2014	0	Project Records	Annual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,968	16,483	10,560	5,280	25,808
	1.3.2	Reduction in Percentage of Post-Harvest Losses (for rice, cassava and vegetables)	Custo m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Commodity Type •Value Chain 	2015	0	Survey	Annual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	10	15
Private Enterprise Growth and Investment Increased	4.5.2-23	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to FtF implementation	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Commodity •County 	2012	TBD	Farmer/ association survey	Annually	TBD	1,600	1,171,405	331,414	1,077,736	1,909,925	4,879,108	10,867,931	17,655,965
	4.5.2-38	Value of new private sector investment in the ag sector or food chain leveraged by FtF implementation	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Commodity •County 	2012	0	Project records	Quarterly	\$10,000	\$150,264	469,161	403,683	1,136,385	1,407,578	2,405,500	962,200	5,178,961
	4.5-2	Number of jobs attributed to FtF implementation	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sex of jobholder •New vs. continuing •Urban vs. rural •County •Size of company 	2012	0	Project surveys	Annually	0	0	136	90	126	2,177	1,848	25,87	6,702

4.5.2-12	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Partnership focus • 	2012	0	Project records	Quarterly	2	88	350	412	578	999	1,795	598	3,804
4.5.1-24	Number of Policy/Regulations/Administrative Procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Analyzed, Implemented	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stages 	2014	0	Project Records	Annually	N/A	N/A	2	3	3	4	6	4	17
4.5.2-37	Number of MSME's, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources	FtF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sex of owner (s) •Size of enterprise •Type of enterprise •County 	2012	0	Entity records	Quarterly	N/A	0	416	354	1,029	2,193	19,185	22,539	44,271
2.2.1	Total amount of financing (cash and in-kind) accessed by farmers and agribusinesses through formal, informal, and embedded services.	Custom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	2014	0	Entity Records	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32,7000	276292	751,654	375,827	1,403,773

4.5.2-30	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans	FtF	•Sex	2014	0	Project Records	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	723	2,175	9,000	11,180	22,355
4.5.2-43	Number of firms (excluding farms) or Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (at or above cost) because of USG assistance	FtF	•Type of Firm	2014	0	Project Records	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	19	250	450	719
4.5.2-6	Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	FtF	•Sex	2014	0	Project Records	Annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	2	2	2	2
4.5.2-7	Number of individuals who have received USG	FtF	•Sex •County •Type of	2012	0	records of training attendance , school	Quarterly			17,413	18,646	38,318	42,072	42,072	96,024	201,308

		supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training		training •Type of individual •Age range			records, capacity building and mentoring records		300	2,494							
	3.2.1	Number of students and faculty/administration benefitting from improved academic facilities and programs	Custom	•Sex of students, faculty and administrator •County			School records VAEO reports	Quarterly	250	627	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,200	2,500	3,000	6,700
	3.2.1	Number of individuals that have received training on management or leadership.	Custom	•Sex •County			Training records	Quarterly	200	300	N/A	386	N/A	2,187	9,000	2,500	14,373

Figure 6: FED Task Schedule (FY 2015)

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TASKS	Q1 2015			Q2 2015			Q3 2015			Q4 2015			NOTES
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
S= Conduct Survey, C= Collect/Collate, A=Analyze, R=Report, DQA=Data Quality Assessment, E=Evaluation,													
COLLECT PERFORMANCE DATA: RESULTS-LEVEL INDICATORS													
<i>Intermediate Result 1:</i>													
Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram or animal of selected product	S	S,A	A,R					S	S,A	R			.
Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions			C	R		C	R		C	R		C	.
Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	S	S,A	A,R					S	S,A	R			
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance								S	S,A	R			
Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance			C	R		C	R		C	R		C	.
Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management	S	S,A	A,R					S	S,A	R			.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TASKS	Q1 2015			Q2 2015			Q3 2015			Q4 2015			NOTES
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
practices as a result of USG assistance													
Intermediate Result 2:													
Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to FtF implementation	S	S,A	A,R					S	S,A	R			
Value of new private sector investment in the ag sector or food chain leveraged by FtF implementation			C	R		C	R		C	R		C	
Number of jobs attributed to FtF implementation								S	S,A	R			
Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance			C	R		C	R		C	R		C	
Number of MSME's including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources			C	R		C	R		C	R		C	
Intermediate Result 3:													
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training			C	R		C	R		C	R		C	
EVALUATIONS & SPECIAL STUDIES													
Gross Margins estimates per unit of land or animal for FED's four value chains in the six counties of operation for FY15								S,A	A,R				
Study on the impact of increase in rice production to the economics of the HH										S	S,A	A,R	

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TASKS	Q1 2015			Q2 2015			Q3 2015			Q4 2015			NOTES
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Study on the impact of FED interventions to diet diversity at the HH level								S	S,A,R				
Adoption rate of FED and non-FED farmers of technologies introduced by FED								S	S,A,R				
Post-Harvest Losses in rice, without FED intervention and with FED intervention								S	S,A,R				
Post-Harvest Losses in cassava without FED intervention and with FED intervention									S	S,A,R			
Post-Harvest Losses in vegetables without FED intervention and with FED intervention									S	S,A,R			
Study on the Effects of Extension Materials								S	S,A,R				
WAEI three years after FED								S	S,A,R				
Impact of FED supported shelters in goat production									S	S,A,R			
Optimal goat shelter size, materials and cost									S	S,A,R			
Rice seed requirements in Liberia									S	S,A,R			
Impact of rice business hubs in the communities									S	S,A,R			
Study on the impact of Cassava nursery													
Profitability analysis of business development study													
Variance of FY 15 Nursery													
ASSESS DATA QUALITY													

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TASKS	Q1 2015			Q2 2015			Q3 2015			Q4 2015			NOTES
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Data Quality Assessment with L-MEP					DQA	DQA		DQA	DQA	DQA			
									S	S,A,R			
Conduct Baselines data collection for all 26 indicators for FY 15									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study of upland and lowland lead farmers improved rice production techniques best practices									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study for upland and low land farmers who have access to inputs and financial services									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study on FABRAR access to buyers of large volumes									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study on farmers access to information on GAP									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study on farmers access to high yielding and nutritious forage for goat herds									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study on goat farmers access to affordable veterinary supplies									S	S,A,R			
Baselines for youth groups identification									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study on FED interventions counties nutritional status									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study on FED beneficiaries access to DBCC information and material									S	S,A,R			
Baseline study on VSLA micro-credit union in partnership with Microlead									S	S,A,R			